The Order of the Court is stated below:
Dated: October 27, 2026 11:03:35 AM
/s/ THOMAS LOW
District Court Judge

Erik Jacobson, No. 10142

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IN THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF JUAB COUNTY

STATE OF UTAH

102 E 200 N, Nephi, UT 84648

In the matter of the marriage of: TANYA M. LORTON Petitioner, and	**DECREE OF DIVORCE** Civil No. 264402752

TYLER JAMES LORTON Respondent.	Judge Low Commissioner Hardy

This matter comes before the court for final entry of the Decree of Divorce. The Stipulation of the parties was previously filed. The Court having reviewed the Stipulation and having previously entered its Findings of Facts and Conclusions of Law.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED:

GROUNDS AND JURISDICTION

i. The bonds of matrimony and the marriage contract heretofore existing by and between the Petitioner and Respondent are hereby dissolved, and the Petitioner is hereby awarded a Decree of Divorce from Respondent on the grounds of irreconcilable differences, said Decree to become absolute and final upon entry by the Court in the Register of Actions.

2. Residency. Petitioner (hereinafter "Tanya" and "Mother") has been a resident of Utah County for at least three months prior to the filing of this action.

3. Marriage Statistics. Tanya and Respondent (hereinafter "Tyler" and "Father") on November 20, 2012.

CHILD CUSTODY

4. Children. There have been 2 (two) children born as issue of this marriage:

1. Name	2. Month/Year of Birth
3. JJL	4. 06/2013
5. HRL	6. 06/2016

5. Child Custody Jurisdiction. Utah has jurisdiction to make the initial child custody determination pursuant to U.C.A. §81-11-201, *et seq.* The children have resided in Utah for at least six consecutive months immediately before the commencement of this proceeding, and Utah is the home state of the children. A court of another state does not have jurisdiction over the children, and the children and at least one parent have a significant connection with Utah, and substantial evidence is available in Utah concerning the children's care, protection, training, and personal relationships.

CUSTODY/PARENTING PLAN

1. Custody/Parent Time. The parties will share joint legal custody with Mother being awarded sole physical custody of the minor children, subject to Father's right to reasonable parent time as defined by U.C.A. §81-9-302.
2. Holidays. The parents will follow U.C.A. §81-9-302 for the holiday schedule with Mother being designated as the custodial parent for purposes of following the holiday schedule only.

a. If a holiday falls on a regularly scheduled school day, the parent exercising parent-time shall be responsible for the children's attendance at school for that school day.

b. If the children's school schedules differ for a holiday, the parent exercising the holiday (or their portion of it) may elect to keep the children together for the entire holiday period. This period shall begin on the evening when all the children's schools have dismissed, and the period shall end on the evening before any child returns to school

3. Order of Precedence:

a. Changes may not be made to the parent-time schedule under this section, except that if a conflict arises in the parent-time schedule, the following order of precedence shall be applied when determining which parent is entitled to parent-time;

b. the holiday schedule for Mother's Day or Father's Day;

c. the holiday schedule for the child's birthday, unless a parent is exercising uninterrupted extended parent-time and takes the child away from that parent's residence during the uninterrupted extended parent-time;

d. the holiday schedule for any holiday that is not Father's Day, Mother's Day, or the child's birthday;

e. extended parent-time; and

f. the schedule for weekday or weekend parent-time.

4. A parent exercising parent-time for the child's birthday may bring other siblings along for the child's birthday.

Utah Holidays According to Utah Code §81-9-302

Holiday and Time	**Years**	**Years**
	Noncustodial Parent is granted holiday	**Custodial Parent is granted**

		holida y
Martin Luther King Jr. Holiday (1) Holiday begins Friday at: (a) 9 a.m. if school is not in session and the parent can be with the child; (b) the time that school is regularly dismissed; or (c) 6 p.m. at the election of the parent granted the holiday. (2) Holiday ends at 7 p.m. on the day before school resumes.	**Odd years**	**Even years**
President's Day (1) Holiday begins Friday at: (a) 9 a.m. if school is not in session and the parent can be with the child; (b) the time that school is regularly dismissed; or (c) 6 p.m. at the election of the parent granted the holiday. (2) Holiday ends at 7 p.m. on the day before school resumes.	**Even years**	**Odd years**
Spring Break (1) Holiday begins at 6 p.m. on the day that school dismisses for spring break. 2) Holiday ends at 7 p.m. on the day before school resumes	**Odd years**	**Even years**
Memorial Day (1) Holiday begins Friday at: (a) 9 a.m. if school is not in session and the parent can be with the child; (b) the time that school is regularly dismissed; or	**Even years**	**Odd years**

(c) 6 p.m. at the election of the parent granted the holiday. (2) Holiday ends at 7 p.m. on the day before school resumes		
Mother's Day (1) Holiday begins on Mother's Day at 9 a.m. (2) Holiday ends on Mother's Day at 7 p.m.	**Mother**	**Mother**
Father's Day (1) Holiday begins on Father's Day at 9 a.m. (2) Holiday ends on Father's Day at 7 p.m.	**Father**	**Father**
Juneteenth National Freedom Day (1) Holiday begins at: (a) 6 p.m. on the day before Juneteenth National Freedom Day if the day before Juneteenth National Freedom Day is not Father's Day; or (b) 9 a.m. on Juneteenth National Freedom Day if the day before Juneteenth National Freedom Day is Father's Day. (2) Holiday ends at 6 p.m. on the day following Juneteenth National Freedom Day.	**Even years**	**Odd years**
Independence Day 1) Holiday begins on July 3rd at 6 p.m. (2) Holiday ends on July 5th at 6 p.m.	**Odd years**	**Even years**
Pioneer Day (1) Holiday begins on July 23rd at 6 p.m. (2) Holiday ends on July 25th at 6 p.m.	**Even years**	**Odd years**
Labor Day (1) Holiday begins Friday at: (a) 9 a.m. if school is not in session and the parent can be with the child;	**Odd years**	**Even years**

(b) the time that school is regularly dismissed; or (c) 6 p.m. at the election of the parent granted the holiday. (2) Holiday ends at 7 p.m. on the day before school resumes		
Columbus Day (1) Holiday begins at 6 p.m. on the day before Columbus Day. (2) Holiday ends at 7 p.m. on Columbus Day.	**Even years**	**Odd years**
Fall Break 1) Holiday begins at 6 p.m. on the day school is dismissed for fall break. (2) Holiday ends at 7 p.m. on the day before school resumes	**Odd years**	**Even years**
Halloween 1) Holiday begins on October 31st or the day that Halloween is traditionally celebrated in the local community: (a) at the time that school is dismissed; or (b) at 4 p.m. if there is no school. (2) Holiday ends at 9 p.m. on the same day the holiday begins.	**Even years**	**Odd years**
Veteran's Day (1) Holiday begins at 6 p.m. on the day before Veterans Day. (2) Holiday ends at 7 p.m. on Veterans Day.	**Odd years**	**Even years**
Thanksgiving 1) Holiday begins on Wednesday at: (a) 6 p.m.; or (b) the time school is regularly dismissed for Thanksgiving at the election of the parent granted the holiday. (2) Holiday ends at 7 p.m. on the day before school	**Even years**	**Odd years**

resumes		
Winter Break (First half) (1) Holiday begins at: (a) 6 p.m.; or (b) the time school is regularly dismissed on the day that school dismisses for winter break at the election of the parent granted the holiday. (2) Holiday ends on December 27th at 7 p.m.	**Odd years**	**Even years**
Winter Break (Second half) (1) Holiday begins on December 27th at 7 p.m. (2) Holiday ends at 7 p.m. on the day before school resumes	**Even years**	**Odd years**
Day of Child's birthday (1) Holiday begins at 3 p.m. (2) Holiday ends at 9 p.m.	**Even years**	**Odd years**
Day before or after child's birthday (1) Holiday begins at 3 p.m. (2) Holiday ends at 9 p.m.	**Odd years**	**Even years**

5. Summer Parent Time.

a. Noncustodial Parent. At the election of the noncustodial parent, the noncustodial parent is entitled up to four weeks of parent-time with the children, which may be consecutive, when school is not in session for summer break. For the four weeks of extended parent-time for a noncustodial parent:

i. two weeks, which may be consecutive, shall be uninterrupted parent-time for the noncustodial parent; and

ii. two weeks, which may be consecutive, may be interrupted by the custodial parent for a weekday visit on the same day on which the noncustodial parent is granted weekday day parent-time.

b. Custodial Parent. A custodial parent is entitled to uninterrupted parent-time with the children for two weeks, which may be consecutive, when school is not in session for summer break.

6. Notification of extended parent time Each parent shall provide notification to the other parent of the parent's plan for the exercise of extended parent-time for summer break as follows:

a. In odd-numbered years the noncustodial parent shall provide notice to the custodial parent by May 1 and the custodial parent shall provide notice to the noncustodial parent by May 15th;

b. In even-numbered years, the custodial parent shall provide notice to the noncustodial parent by May 1st, and the noncustodial parent shall provide notice to the custodial parent by May 15th.

c. If a parent fails to provide a notification within the time periods described herein, the complying parent may determine the schedule for summer break for the noncomplying party. If both parents fail to provide notice within the time periods described herein, the first parent to provide notice may determine the schedule for summer break for the other parent.

PARENTING PLAN

7. Parenting Plan. The parties will adopt the Advisory Guidelines pursuant to Utah Code §81-9-202 as the binding Parenting Plan. In addition, the parties are bound by the following parenting plan which is filed in good faith:

a. The parents may alter their parent-time schedule as they agree, and such changes are preferable to seeking judicial resolution of issues. In developing and coordinating schedules, the parents shall be guided by the objectives of allowing each parent to develop and maintain a meaningful relationship with the child, providing the child with a safe and stable environment,

accommodating the child's school and other schedules, and cooperating to accommodate the parents' employment schedules. Special consideration will be given by each parent to make the child available to attend special family functions including funerals, weddings, family reunions, religious holidays, important ceremonies, and other significant events in the life of the child or in the life of either parent which may inadvertently conflict with the regular parent-time schedule. Notwithstanding the foregoing, neither party may schedule activities during the other parent's parent-time absent a written agreement.

b. The parents shall equally share the burden of transportation for parent-time. The parent who is starting his/her parent-time with the child shall provide the transportation unless otherwise mutually agreed upon by the parents in advance in writing, presumably through text message. Each parent shall have the child ready to be picked up on time at the appointed hour.

c. The parents shall minimize disruption of the child's attendance at school and other activities, the child's daily routines, and the child's associations with friends. Regular school hours shall not be interrupted for parent-time, unless the parents agree otherwise.

d. Each parent shall promote a healthy and positive relationship between the child and the other parent. The parents shall minimize the child's exposure to parental conflict. Child exchange times shall be without tension or contention for the child's benefit. The parents shall be courteous and respectful when exchanging the child and shall defer discussing any disputes until a time and place outside of the child's presence.

e. For emergency purposes, whenever the child travel overnight with either parent, all of the following will be provided to the other parent: (a) an itinerary of travel dates; (b) destinations; (c)

places where the child or traveling parent can be reached; and (d) the name and telephone number of an available third person who would be knowledgeable of the child's location.

f. Each parent shall permit and encourage, during reasonable hours, reasonable, uncensored, and unmonitored communication between the other parent and the child.

g. The parents shall be permanently restrained from making any derogatory remarks about the other parent to, or in the hearing of, the child. The parents shall also affirmatively restrain all third parties from making derogatory remarks regarding the other parent to, or in the hearing of, the child.

h. The parents shall cooperate with one another for the benefit of their child, be civil and polite with one another, and work together for the best interest of the child. The parents shall live by the Golden Rule—treat one another as they would like to be treated.

i. The parents shall be calm, civil, and polite in all of their communications with one another, and shall avoid profanity, rudeness, raising their voice, and name-calling. The parents' communications shall focus on the child, and avoid personal attacks or dredging up the past. The parents shall communicate with one another openly, honestly, and cooperatively to advance and promote the best interests of the child.

j. The parents shall be enjoined from directly or indirectly using the child as a means of communicating with each other or otherwise placing the child in the middle of any disputes between the parents.

k. The parents shall be enjoined from discussing this divorce matter, or other adult issues, with the child or in the child's presence. Because the child may have access to social media, each parent also shall not publish online negative comments about the other parent.

l. Neither parent will question the minor child about the other parent’s activities, personal relationships or how the other parent spends his/her time or money. Each parent will be supportive and respectful of the other parent in the presence of the minor child.

m. Each parent shall have free and open access to all information regarding the child, including medical records, school records, ecclesiastical records, dental records, information relating to the child's extracurricular activities, etc. This means, among other things, that both parents shall be fully entitled to contact the child's schools, doctors, therapists, daycare providers, church leaders, etc. to obtain information about the child. Each parent shall execute any releases necessary to allow the other parent access to such records relating to their minor child.

n. Each parent shall be listed as the child's parent and emergency contact person on all school records, registration forms, medical records, and any other document with legal importance or other significance.

o. Each parent shall provide the other with his/her current address, telephone number, and email address, and also shall notify the other parent of any changes thereto within 24 hours.

p. Each parent shall provide all surrogate care providers with the name, current address, and telephone number of the other parent, and will provide the other parent with the name, current address, and telephone number of all surrogate care providers.

q. Each parent shall notify the other parent within 24 hours of receiving notice of all significant school, social, sports, community, extracurricular, and church functions in which the child are participating or being honored, and the other parent shall be entitled to attend and participate fully.

r. Each parent shall be entitled to make decisions regarding the day-to-day care and control of the child while that parent is exercising parent-time. If an emergency arises, the parent exercising parent-time shall have the authority to make emergency decisions affecting the health or safety of the child. That said, the parent exercising parent-time during an emergency shall use his/her best efforts to inform the other parent of the emergency and to advise and consult with the other parent regarding emergency medical treatment of the child.

s. The parents shall advise and consult with one another in good faith regarding the child's emotional and physical health and wellbeing, and all non-emergency medical, dental, and psychological treatment for the child, including the selection of professionals, treatments, and procedures. The parents shall advise and consult with one another in good faith regarding the child's on all other major decisions for the child, such as education, religion, and disciplinary issues. Both parties shall use their good faith best efforts to reach shared decisions for their child. If they reach an impasse, they shall mediate the issue with an agreed-upon neutral professional mediator and equally share the mediator's fees. Any agreements reached at mediation shall be reduced to writing, and a copy given to each parent. If a parent abuses or frustrates this dispute resolution process without good cause, the Court will award reasonable attorney fees, costs, and other financial sanctions to the other parent.

t. Education Plan: The children will continue to attend their current schools (and feeder schools) unless both parties mutually agree upon a different school. Neither parent may unilaterally disenroll or change a child’s school. Each parent shall have access to a child during school and authority to check a child out of school for healthcare or other reasonable circumstances on his or her parent time day.

u. Each parent will have first option to provide care for the child over any other third party if the parent responsible for the child is not available during their custodial time, for a time frame of at least 3 (three) hours, and the other parent is personally available and willing to provide the care and the transportation.

v. The parties will maintain safe and appropriate sleeping and living accommodations for the child.

w. Neither party will have the child present with persons with whom they are romantically involved unless it is a committed relationship.

8. Relocation. Other than the relocation happening as a product of this divorce. The relocating parent shall provide 60 days advance written notice if he or she intends to relocate 150 miles or more from the residence of the other parent. The parties will attempt to agree on a parenting time arrangement in the best interest of the child. The court shall, upon the motion of any party, schedule a hearing to review the notice of relocation and parent time schedule and make appropriate orders regarding the parent time and costs for parent-time transportation. All of the provisions of U.C.A. §81-9-209 will also apply.

9. Mutual Restraining Order. Mother and Father are restrained from speaking derogatorily about the other parent or speaking to the minor children about the issues in this case, or from attempting to influence a children's preference regarding custody or parent time which would tend to diminish the love and affection of the children for the other parent. Mother and Father shall be mutually enjoined from permitting third parties to engage in conduct that either parent is prohibited from engaging in under this paragraph. Each parent shall have an affirmative duty to make reasonable efforts to prevent such conduct by third parties and, if necessary, to remove the child from such circumstances.

10. Resolution. Except for exigent circumstances or enforcement, the parties will participate in mediation prior to initiating litigation in the court.

CHILD SUPPORT

16. Child Support. Tanya is employed at Juab County School District and has gross monthly income of $1,500. Tyler is employed at Fibertel and has gross monthly income of $8,312. Tyler's child support obligation is $,1417 per month. The child support obligation of Tyler is effective the 1st day of the month following the sale of the marital home.

a. Reduction When Child Becomes 18. In accordance with U.C.A. §81-6-213, when a child becomes 18 years of age or graduates from high school during the child's normal and expected year of graduation, whichever occurs later, or if the child dies, marries, becomes a member of the armed forced of the United States or is emancipated, the base child support award is automatically adjusted to the base combined child support obligation for the remaining number of children due child support, shown in the table that was used to establish the most recent order, using the incomes of the parties as specified in that order or the worksheet, unless otherwise provided in the child support order.

b. Tanya is entitled to immediate and automatic withholding of income as a means of collecting child support, pursuant to §81-6-202.

c. Reduction for Extended Visitation. In accordance with statute, the base child support award will be reduced by 50% for each child for time periods during which the child is with the non-custodial parent by order of the court or by written agreement of the parties for at least 25 of any

30 consecutive days of extended visitation; or 25% for each child for time periods during which the child is with the non-custodial parent by order of the court or by written agreement of the parties for of at least 12 of any 30 consecutive days of extended parent time. Normal parent time and holiday visits to the custodial parent will not be considered extended parent time.

CHILD CARE, SCHOOL FEES, AND EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

17. Child Care Expenses. If family members provide the child care, there will be no charge for daycare to the other party. If family members are not providing the child care, the parents will adopt U.C.A. §81-6-209 as follows:

a. Each parent will equally share the reasonable work-related child care expenses for the minor children.

b. If an actual expense for child care is incurred, a parent will begin paying their share within thirty (30) days of proof of the child care expense, but if the child care expense ceases to be incurred, that parent may suspend making monthly payment of that expense while it is not being incurred without obtaining a modification of the child support order.

c. A parent who incurs child care expense will provide written verification of the cost and identity of a child care provider to the other parent upon initial engagement of a provider and thereafter on the request of the other parent. Parents will pay their share of the child care within 30 days of receipt of verification that expenses were incurred.

d. The parent will notify the other parent of any change of child care provider or the monthly expense of child care within 30 calendar days of the date of the change. A parent incurring child care expenses may be denied the right to receive credit for the expenses or to recover the other parent's share of the expenses if the parent incurring the expenses fails to notify the other parent within said 30 days.

18. Each party shall be ordered to assume and be responsible for fifty percent (50%) of any out-of-pocket school expenses (i.e. registration, books, school lunches, required supplies, lab fees, etc.) incurred during the time leading up to and including high school. This does not include private school tuition. The party incurring the out-of-pocket school expense shall submit to the other party an invoice, bill, receipt, or verification of the incurred expense within thirty (30) days of payment or receiving the same and shall be reimbursed by the other party within thirty (30) days of receipt of those school expense invoices, bills, receipts, and/or verification.

19. Extra-curricular activities. Each party shall be ordered to assume and be responsible for fifty percent (50%) of any out-of-pocket amount incurred for any mutually agreed-upon in writing extracurricular activities that the minor children may be involved in. The party incurring the extracurricular activity out-of-pocket costs shall submit to the other party verification of the incurred expense, such as a receipt or an invoice, within thirty (30) days of payment or receiving the same and shall be reimbursed by the other party within thirty (30) days of receiving the verification of incurred expenses. A party who incurs an expense for a child's extra-curricular activity without receiving prior consent from the other parent shall be solely responsible for that expense.

INSURANCE

20. Medical/Dental Expenses. Insurance for the medical expenses of the minor children be provided by a parent.

a. 1Each parent will share equally the out-of-pocket costs of the premium actually paid by a parent for the child's portion of insurance. The child's portion of the premium is a per capita share of the premium actually paid. The premium expenses for the child will be calculated by dividing

the premium amount by the number of persons covered under the policy and multiplying the result by the number of children in the instant case. A parent may deduct the other parent's health insurance premium share from the child support obligation if they are the child support obligor and are paying the health insurance premiums as indicated herein.

b. 2Each parent will share equally all reasonable and necessary uninsured medical, dental, orthodontia, eye care, counseling, prescriptions, deductibles, and copayments, incurred for the dependent children and actually paid by the parents.

c. 3The parent ordered to maintain insurance will provide verification of coverage to the other parent upon initial enrollment of the dependent child, and thereafter on or before January 2, of each calendar year, if there is a change in the previous coverage or provider. The parent will notify the other parent of any change of insurance carrier, premium, or benefits within 30 calendar days of the date he or she first knew or should have known of the change.

d. 4The parent who incurs medical and dental expenses will provide written verification of the cost and payment of medical and dental expenses to the other parent within 30 days of payment. The other parent will remit payment within 30 days of receipt of the verification. If neither party is able to secure said insurance at a reasonable cost, each party will be responsible for the payment of one-half of all reasonable and necessary medical and dental expenses for the minor children as indicated.

e. In addition to any other sanctions provided by the court, a parent incurring medical expenses may be denied the right to receive credit for the expenses or to recover the other parent's share of the expenses if that parent fails to comply with Subsection (d).

f. If, at any point in time, the dependent child is covered by the health, hospital, or dental insurance plans of both parents, the health, hospital, or dental insurance plan of Petitioner will be primary coverage for the dependent children and the health, hospital, or dental insurance plan of Respondent will be secondary coverage for the dependent children. If a parent remarries and his or her dependent children is not covered by that parent's health, hospital, or dental insurance plan but is covered by a step-parent's plan, the health, hospital, or dental insurance plan of the step-parent will be treated as if it is the plan of the remarried parent and will retain the same designation as the primary or secondary plan of the dependent children.

g. Division of Accounts. Pursuant to Utah Code Annotated §15-4-6.7, the parties may elect that a medical/dental or school expenses be divided by the service provider into two separate accounts for payment, one for each parent as long as the service provider receives a copy of the Decree of Divorce at or before the day on which the service provider first renders medical/dental services or issues a bill for school fees.

TAX CREDITS

21. Child Tax Benefits. The Mother will claim the children every year, in every even year the Mother will pay to Father the refund received as a result of the Federal Child Tax Credit.

ALIMONY

22. Alimony. Tanya is awarded alimony in the sum of $583 per month from Tyler, commencing on the 1st day of the month following the sale of the marital home and continuing for the length of the marriage, or until the occurrence of any of the following events: the death of either party, Tanya's remarriage, or Tanya's cohabitation with another person, whichever occurs first. Said

support shall be payable in two equal installments, with one-half due on the 5th day of each month and the remaining one-half due on the 20th day of each month.

PROPERTY

23. Personal Property. During the course of the marriage, Tyler and Tanya have acquired certain personal property. The parties are each awarded the personal property *as they have previously agreed*.

a. The parties will pick up personal property from the marital home within 30 days from the date the Stipulation is signed at a mutually agreed upon time. Both parties will cooperate with each other in distributing the personal property.

24. Bank/Financial Accounts. During the marriage the parties acquired various bank and financial accounts, accounts in individual names will remain with the individual, and the parties joint account will remain open, and managed as it has been during the marriage until the sale of the home.

25. The parties will cooperate to sign any necessary documents to transfer accounts to the individuals awarded the account above (if applicable), by no later than 10 days from the signing of the Stipulation.

26. Real Property. 5During the course of the marriage, the parties acquired a home and real property located at 1341 S. 200 E., Nephi, Utah 84648. Said property will be sold as soon as reasonably practicable.

a. The parties will reside in the home until it sells.

b. The parties will maintain the home. In the event repairs are required, the repairs will be paid as follows: 50/50.

c. The Father will be entitled to claim the mortgage interest deduction on the home until the home is sold.

d. The listing and selling price of the home will be mutually determined by the parties. If the parties cannot agree, this issue is reserved by the Court.

e. When the home sells, the proceeds of the sale applied as follows:

i. 6First, to pay expenses of sale;

ii. 7Second, to retire all joint mortgages and liens;

iii. All outstanding medical expenses will be paid.

iv. 8Last, the balance remaining thereafter to be divided equally between the parties.

DEBTS

27. Debts. Tonya and Tyler acquired debts during the marriage.

a. Neither party will incur any additional liability on joint credit cards or any joint accounts.

b. The medical debts will remain joint, and paid out of the proceeds from the sale of the home.

c. Other Debts. Each party will be responsible to pay any other debt he or she individually incurred. If any other joint debts are later discovered and not stated and divided herein, the person incurring the debt will be solely responsible for the payment thereof and will hold the other party harmless therefrom.

d. Creditors. The parties understand that for joint debts upon the entering of the Decree of Divorce of joint debtors, the claim of a creditor remains unchanged unless otherwise provided by the contract, or until a new contract is entered into between the creditors and the debtors individually.

e. Notification to Creditors. The parties may notify their respective creditors for joint debts regarding the court's division of debts, obligations, or liabilities, and regarding the parties' separate current addresses.

f. Delinquency in Payments. If either party is obligated on a joint-secured debt, the payment of that debt must remain current. In the event that a payment is not paid in a timely manner, the secured asset must be placed immediately on the market for sale in order to protect the joint debtors. A party who makes payment on a delinquent debt in order to protect his or her credit rating, may seek reimbursement of the payment of that debt in addition to interest and attorney's fees from the other party.

RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS

28. Retirement. 9Tyler has retirement, pension, 401 (k), stock, stock options, and/or profit-sharing plans through his place of employment or otherwise. Tanya will receive one-half of all benefits and accounts accrued pursuant to such plans during the marriage and her share will include gains, losses, earnings, and interest from the date of the Decree to the date of account segregation. Tyler represents there have been no withdrawals from the retirement for no less than one year prior to the date the Petition for Divorce was filed but, if any withdrawals were made, Tanya will receive one-half of any such withdrawals. Tyler specifically warrants that he has no other such retirement plans.

29. A Qualified Domestic Relations Order will be prepared by Moody Brown Law. Each party will pay one-half the cost of the total cost of preparation and one-half of all processing fees. The parties understand it is their responsibility to cause that the appropriate Qualified Domestic Relations Order(s) be prepared. The parties understand that the cost must be paid prior to the

preparation of the QDRO. Tyler is enjoined from withdrawing, transferring, pledging, or borrowing such benefits until an entry and acceptance of all appropriate QDROs by Plan Administrators. In the event that Tyler receives any of the benefits awarded to Tanya from these accounts as indicated within this paragraph, Tyler will receive that benefit in the form of a constructive trust for the Tanya, and Tyler is ordered to pay the benefit directly to Tanya within thirty days of its receipt.

MUTUAL RESTRAINT

30. Father and Mother are restrained from speaking derogatorily about the other parent or speaking to the child about the issues in this case, or from attempting to influence a child's preference regarding custody or parent time which would tend to diminish the love and affection of the child for the other parent. Father and Mother are mutually restrained from harassing, annoying, or otherwise bothering the other party. Father and Mother are mutually restrained from allowing third parties to do what they themselves are prohibited from doing under this paragraph, and will have the affirmative duty to use his or her best efforts to prevent third parties from such violation, or will remove the child from such circumstances.

31. Both parties are restrained from making visitation arrangements through the children or from using a minor child as a messenger.

32. Neither party is allowed to use the other's likeness, picture, name, identification, or credit for personal gain, such as obtaining credit, opening accounts, or acquiring services in order to prevent one party from exploiting the other's identity or financial standing post-divorce. The parties are restrained from making public comments, sharing posts, or posting photos about each other or the divorce proceedings on social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, etc. in order to protect the privacy of both parties and avoid any public airing of grievances or details about divorce.

33. All contact and communication between the parties will be via email or text, except for medical emergencies; which may be and will be communicated via telephone immediately.

34. Both parties are restrained from coming to the home, workplace, or places where the other party is known to be present without the other party's express permission. Prearranged parent-time exchanges are an express exception to this restraint.

35. Former Name. The Wife will be restored to her former name of Tanya Montana Bishop. The Court will also enter an Order of Name Change, if needed.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

36. Attorney's Fees and Costs. Each of the parties will assume and pay their own attorney fees and cost so long as the matter remains uncontested. In the event Respondent chooses to contest the claims herein, Respondent should be required to pay Petitioner's attorney fees and costs.

37. Each of the parties hereto has contributed to the drafting of the Stipulation, and no provision will be construed against any party as being the draftsman thereof. The Stipulation will therefore be construed without regard to any presumption or other rule requiring construction against the party causing the Agreement to be drafted. The Parties specifically, intentionally, and knowingly waive any right to allege, assert, or claim the benefit of any rule requiring construction against the drafting party.

38. The parties understand that their attorneys do not offer legal advice as to the tax implications herein and are aware that they have the right to seek advice from a tax expert as to the specific tax consequences to them prior to signing the Stipulation.

39. Both parties will sign whatever documents are necessary to transfer title and quit claim deeds or any other documents necessary that are outlined in the Decree of Divorce and are necessary to implement the Decree of Divorce.

40. Arrearages. This resolves all claims either party has against the other including but not limited to past alimony, child support, out-of-pocket medical expenses, out-of-pocket medical premiums, reimbursement for travel expenses and any other financial claims through the date of the signing of the Stipulation.

41. Full Disclosure. Each party warrants that they have provided a complete, accurate, and current disclosure of all income, assets, and liabilities. This means that both individuals are affirming they've fully disclosed all their financial matters, ensuring transparency in the division of assets and responsibilities.

a. Consequences of Non-Disclosure: Any deliberate failure to disclose financial information fully could be considered perjury, a criminal offense. This highlights the seriousness of honest and complete disclosure during divorce proceedings.

b. Scope of Property: The property referred to in this order includes all property to which either party has any legal or equitable interest, whether owned individually or jointly with the other party. This ensures that all assets, regardless of ownership type (joint or separate), are accounted for in the division.

c. In short, this provision seeks to ensure transparency, full financial disclosure, and accountability from both parties in the divorce process. It also establishes that any deliberate concealment or misrepresentation could have legal repercussions.

42. The above-referenced court has jurisdiction to make a final determination in this action. The court has authority to enter final documents and a Decree based on the Stipulation of the parties.

Order is signed when electronically stamped by the Court on the first page

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

/s/ Tyler Lorton (by email authorization on 9/28/2026)

Tyler Lorton, Respondent